WO 92/03478 published March 5, 1992. The roles of zinc binding in interferon-alpha dimers and interferon-beta dimers were reported in Radhakrishnan et al., Structure, 4:1453-1463 (1996) and Karpusas et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 94:11813-11818 (1997), respectively. ---

On page 51, in the paragraph on lines 6-29, the text has been amended as follows:

---pAPApo2-P2RU (see Figure 12) encodes for the co-expression of Apo-2L (amino acid residues 114-281) and the tRNA's encoded by *pro2* and *argU*. The pBR322-based plasmid [Sutcliffe, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol., 43:77-90 (1979)] pAPApo2-P2RU was used to produce the Apo-2L in *E. coli*. The transcriptional and translational sequences required for the expression of Apo-2L are provided by the alkaline phosphatase promoter and the *trp* Shine-Dalgarno, as described for the plasmid phGH1 [Chang et al., Gene, 55:189-196 (1987)]. The coding sequence for Apo-2L (form 114-281) is located downstream of the promoter and Shine-Dalgarno sequences and is preceded by an initiation methionine. The coding sequence includes nucleotides (shown in Figure 1) encoding residues 114-281 of Apo-2L (Figure 1) except that the codon encoding residue Pro119 is changed to "CCG" instead of "CCT" in order to eliminate potential secondary structure. The sequence encoding the lambda to transcriptional terminator [Scholtissek et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 15:3185 (1987)] follows the Apo-2L coding sequence. Additionally, this plasmid also includes sequences for the expression of the tRNA's *pro2* [Komine et al., J. Mol. Biol., 212:579-598 (1990)] and *argU/dnaY* [Garcia et al., Cell, 45:453-459 (1986)]. These genes were cloned by PCR from *E. coli* w3110 and placed downstream of the lambda to transcriptional terminator sequence. This plasmid confers both tetracycline and ampicillin resistance upon the production host. ---

In the claims:

Please cancel claims 13-48 without prejudice.